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### LOK SABHA

The following Bills were introduced in Lok Sabha on the 17th August, 1962:—

BILL No. 66 OF 1962

*a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Thirteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Constitution (Amendment) Act, Short title, 1962.

5 2. In article 100 of the Constitution,—

(i) in clause (3), for the words "Until Parliament by law otherwise provides", the words "Save as otherwise provided by rules regulating the procedure of the House" shall be substituted; and

Amendment  
of article  
100.

10 (ii) clause (4) shall be omitted.

3. In article 189 of the Constitution,—

(i) in clause (3), for the words "Until the Legislature of the State by law otherwise provides", the words "Save as otherwise provided by rules regulating the procedure of the House" shall be substituted; and

Amendment  
of article  
189.

15 (ii) clause (4) shall be omitted.

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Quorum of either House of Parliament and either House of a State Legislature is governed by provisions in Articles 100 and 189 of the Constitution of India. In actual practice, it has been found that great difficulties are experienced. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha or a State Legislature, or the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha or of a State Legislative Council or a person acting as such is burdened with a duty either to adjourn the House or to suspend the meeting whenever there is no quorum. This causes difficulties in conducting the proceedings of the House. Such rigid and detailed provision in the Constitution itself ought not to be there. It is sufficient if it is provided that the quorum shall be one-tenth of the total strength of the House. The rest should be left to be regulated by rules of procedure of the House.

In order to obviate these difficulties, clauses 2 and 3 of the Bill seek to amend Articles 100 and 189 of the Constitution of India.

NEW DELHI;  
*The 4th April, 1962.*

M. L. DWIVEDI.

## BILL No. 75 of 1962

*a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Thirteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1962. Short title  
and com-  
mencement.
- (2) It shall come into force at once.
2. In article 124 of the Constitution, in clause (2), for the words "sixty-five years", the words "seventy years" shall be substituted. Amendment  
of Article  
124.
3. In article 217 of the Constitution, in clause (1), for the words "sixty years", the words "sixty-five years" shall be substituted. Amendment  
of Article  
217.

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Under Articles 124(2) and 217(1) of the Constitution of India, a judge of the Supreme Court shall hold office until he attains the age of sixty-five years and a judge of the High Court until he attains the age of sixty years. The purpose of the present Bill is to extend the age of retirement to seventy years in the case of a judge of the Supreme Court and to sixty-five years in the case of a judge of the High Court.

The reasons for the change is that the average age in India has increased upto forty-seven and half years from thirty-two years since the Constitution was made.

NEW DELHI;

K. C. SHARMA.

*The 23rd May, 1962.*

M. N. KAUL,  
*Secretary.*